

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDAUNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Plaintiff,

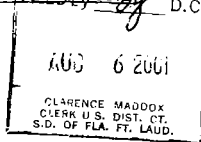
v.

Ramon Villares
Defendant

Case No. 00-6360-CR-DIMITROULEAS

MOTION FOR DISBURSEMENT OF BOND

D.C.



Comes now the undersigned and respectfully states to this Honorable Court that the above-named defendant has fully complied with all conditions of the appearance bond in this case, it is therefore requested that the defendant's cash bail heretofore posted by Vilma Villares in the amount of \$ 1,500.00 plus any accrued interest be refunded to:

Vilma Villares

(Payee and Mailing Address for Check)(Notarized assignment required if payee different from person posting bond.)

(The above payee must complete the attached Internal Revenue Service Form W-9 or if the payee is a nonresident alien individual, they must request from the Financial Section and complete Form W-8.)

(Petitioner or Attorney)

Consented to by:

Donald Chase, Assistant U.S. AttorneyORDER

In consideration of the foregoing motion, it is thereupon

ORDERED that the Clerk of this Court forthwith make the above-mentioned disbursement.

DONE AND ORDERED at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, this 6 day ofAugust, 2001
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

c: U.S. Attorney
Petitioner/Counsel of Record
Financial Deputy Clerk (w/original W-8 or W-9)

Form **W-8**
(Rev. November 1992)
Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Certificate of Foreign Status

Please print or type	Name of owner (If joint account, also give joint owner's name.) (See Specific Instructions.)	U.S. taxpayer identification number (If any)
	<u>Vilma Villeros</u>	<u>592-93-4352 SS#</u>
	Permanent address (See Specific Instructions.) (Include apt. or suite no.)	
	<u>1055 N.W. 124 ST</u>	
	City, province or state, postal code, and country	
	<u>Miami FL 33168</u>	
	Current mailing address, if different from permanent address (Include apt. or suite no., or P.O. box if mail is not delivered to street address.)	
	City, town or post office, state, and ZIP code (If foreign address, enter city, province or state, postal code, and country.)	

Use account information here (Optional; see Specific Instructions.)	Account number	Account type	Account number	Account type
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Notice of Change in Status.—To notify the payer, mortgage interest recipient, broker, or barter exchange that you no longer qualify for exemption, check here.

If you check this box, reporting will begin on the account(s) listed.

Please Sign Here	Certification.—(Check applicable box(es)). Under penalties of perjury, I certify that:	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	For INTEREST PAYMENTS , I am not a U.S. citizen or resident (or I am filing for a foreign corporation, partnership, estate, or trust).
	<input type="checkbox"/>	For DIVIDENDS , I am not a U.S. citizen or resident (or I am filing for a foreign corporation, partnership, estate, or trust).
	<input type="checkbox"/>	For BROKER TRANSACTIONS or BARTER EXCHANGES , I am an exempt foreign person as defined in the instructions below.
	Signature <u>[Signature]</u>	Date <u>1/7/93</u>

General Instructions

(Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code unless otherwise noted.)

Purpose

Use Form W-8 or a substitute form containing a substantially similar statement to tell the payer, mortgage interest recipient, middleman, broker, or barter exchange that you are a nonresident alien individual, foreign entity, or exempt foreign person not subject to certain U.S. information return reporting or backup withholding rules.

Caution: Form W-8 does not exempt the payee from the 30% (or lower treaty) nonresident withholding rates.

Nonresident Alien Individual

For income tax purposes, "nonresident alien individual" means an individual who is neither a U.S. citizen nor resident. Generally, an alien is considered to be a U.S. resident if:

- The individual was a lawful permanent resident of the United States at any time during the calendar year; that is, the alien held an immigrant visa (a "green card"), or
- The individual was physically present in the United States on:

(1) at least 31 days during the calendar year, and

(2) 183 days or more during the current year and the 2 preceding calendar years (counting all the days of physical presence in the current year, one-third the number of days of presence in the first preceding year, and only one-sixth of the number of days in the second preceding year).

See Pub. 519, U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens, for more information on resident and nonresident alien status.

Note: If you are a nonresident alien individual married to a U.S. citizen or resident and have made an election under section 6013(g) or (h), you are treated as a U.S. resident and may not use Form W-8.

Exempt Foreign Person

For purposes of this form, you are an "exempt foreign person" for a calendar year in which:

1. You are a nonresident alien individual or a foreign corporation, partnership, estate, or trust.
2. You are an individual who has not been, and plans not to be, present in the United States for a total of 183 days or more during the calendar year, and
3. You are neither engaged, nor plan to be engaged during the year, in a U.S. trade or business that has effectively connected gains from transactions with a broker or barter exchange.

If you do not meet the requirements of 2 or 3 above, you may instead certify on Form 1001, Ownership, Exemption, or Reduced Rate Certificate, that your country has a tax treaty with the United States that exempts your transactions from U.S. tax.

Filing Instructions

When To File.—File Form W-8 or substitute form before a payment is made. Otherwise, the payer may have to withhold and send part of the payment to the Internal Revenue Service (see Backup Withholding below). This certificate

generally remains in effect for three calendar years. However, the payer may require you to file a new certificate each time a payment is made to you.

Where To File.—File this form with the payer of the qualifying income who is the withholding agent (see Withholding Agent on page 2). Keep a copy for your own records.

Backup Withholding

A U.S. taxpayer identification number or Form W-8 or substitute form must be given to the payers of certain income. If a taxpayer identification number or Form W-8 or substitute form is not provided or the wrong taxpayer identification number is provided, these payers may have to withhold 20% of each payment or transaction. This is called backup withholding.

Note: On January 1, 1993, the backup withholding rate increases from 20% to 31%.

Reportable payments subject to backup withholding rules are:

- Interest payments under section 6049(a).
- Dividend payments under sections 6042(a) and 6044.
- Other payments (i.e., royalties and payments from brokers and barter exchanges) under sections 6041, 6041A(a), 6045, 6050A, and 6050N.

If backup withholding occurs, an exempt foreign person who is a nonresident alien individual may get a refund by filing Form 1040NR, U.S. Nonresident Alien Income Tax Return, with the Internal Revenue

(Continued on back.)

Form **W-9**
(Rev. November 1999)
Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification

Give form to the
requester. Do NOT
send to the IRS.

Please print or type

Name (If a joint account or you changed your name, see Specific Instructions on page 2)

Business name, if different from above. (See Specific Instructions on page 2)

Check appropriate box: ☐ Individual/Sole proprietor ☐ Corporation ☐ Partnership ☐ Other

Address (number, street, and apt. or suite no.)

City, state, and ZIP code

Requester's name and address (optional)

Part I Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. For individuals, this is your social security number (SSN). However, if you are a resident alien OR a sole proprietor, see the Instructions on page 2. For other entities, it is your employer identification number (EIN). If you do not have a number, see How to get a TIN on page 2. Note: If the account is in more than one name, see the chart on page 2 for guidelines on whose number to enter.

Social security number

OR

Employer identification number

List account number(s) here (optional)

Part II For Payees Exempt From Backup Withholding (See the instructions on page 2.)

Part III Certification

Under penalties of perjury, I certify that:

- The number shown on this form is my correct taxpayer identification number (or I am waiting for a number to be issued to me), and
- I am not subject to backup withholding because: (a) I am exempt from backup withholding, or (b) I have not been notified by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) that I am subject to backup withholding as a result of a failure to report all interest or dividends, or (c) the IRS has notified me that I am no longer subject to backup withholding.

Certification Instructions. You must cross out item 2 above if you have been notified by the IRS that you are currently subject to backup withholding because you have failed to report all interest and dividends on your tax return. For real estate transactions, item 2 does not apply. For mortgage interest paid, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, contributions to an individual retirement arrangement (IRA), and generally, payments other than interest and dividends, you are not required to sign the Certification, but you must provide your correct TIN. (See the Instructions on page 2.)

Sign Here Signature  Date

Purpose of form. A person who is required to file an information return with the IRS must get your correct taxpayer identification number (TIN) to report, for example, income paid to you, real estate transactions, mortgage interest you paid, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, or contributions you made to an IRA.

Use Form W-9, if you are a U.S. person (including a resident alien), to give your correct TIN to the person requesting it (the requester) and, when applicable, to:

- Certify the TIN you are giving is correct for you are waiting for a number to be issued),
- Certify you are not subject to backup withholding, or

- Claim exemption from backup withholding if you are an exempt payee.

If you are a foreign person, IRS prefers you use a Form W-8 (certificate of foreign status). After December 31, 2000, foreign persons must use an appropriate Form W-8.

Note: If a requester gives you a form other than Form W-9 to request your TIN, you must use the requester's form if it is substantially similar to this Form W-9.

What is backup withholding? Persons making certain payments to you must withhold and pay to the IRS 31% of such payments under certain conditions. This is called "backup withholding." Payments that may be subject to backup withholding include interest, dividends, broker and barter exchange transactions, rents, royalties, nonemployee pay, and certain payments from fishing boat operators. Real estate transactions are not subject to backup withholding.

If you give the requester your correct TIN, make the proper certifications, and report all your taxable interest and dividends on your tax return, payments you receive will not be subject to backup withholding. Payments you receive will be subject to backup withholding if:

- You do not furnish your TIN to the requester, or
- You do not certify your TIN when required (see the Part III instructions on page 2 for details), or
- The IRS tells the requester that you furnished an incorrect TIN, or
- The IRS tells you that you are subject to backup withholding because you did not report all your interest and dividends on your tax return (for reportable interest and dividends only), or

- You do not certify to the requester that you are not subject to backup withholding under 3 above (for reportable interest and dividend accounts opened after 1983 only).

Certain payees and payments are exempt from backup withholding. See the Part II Instructions and the separate Instructions for the Requester of Form W-9.

Penalties

Failure to furnish TIN. If you fail to furnish your correct TIN to a requester, you are subject to a penalty of \$50 for each such failure unless your failure is due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect.

Civil penalty for false information with respect to withholding. If you make a false statement with no reasonable basis that results in no backup withholding, you are subject to a \$500 penalty.

Criminal penalty for falsifying information. Willfully falsifying certifications or affirmations may subject you to criminal penalties including fines and/or imprisonment.

Misuse of TINs. If the requester discloses or uses TINs in violation of Federal law, the requester may be subject to civil and criminal penalties.